MHE NEW 2:20 LIST IN ITS ASTOUND-ING DIMENSIONS.

24 Numbers Now 414—The Newcomers and Their Pedigrees—The Kite-shaped Track Boes a Lot of Work—Perhaps the 2:30 List Should be Replaced by a 2:20 List,

The admirers of the trotting horse find it difficult to keep up with him this season in which he is constantly surpassing himself in brilliant achievements. Wonder has succeeded wonder so rapidly as to cause confusion in the best regulated mind. The old stagers who talk horse in the offices of the sta-bles up town, and who have been able to give from the tip of the tongue and without effort the best records for all ages and all ways of going, find themselves all tangled up like a wrse with a badly mixed gait. It is true that the retord of Maud S. has not yet been equalled over am oval track, but so many young trotters before her royal highness will be fully debefore her royal highness will be fully de-posed and her crown placed upon the brow of maother. Some think that the accident of the running hower falling when she trotted in 2:49 at Cambridge. City, Ind., is all that prevented Nancy Hanks from being now the queen of the turt. In the supreme tests everything must be favorable he secure the best results, and it is easy to believe that the fact that Budd Deble's attention was prementarily distracted

and it is easy to believe that the fact that Budd Doble's attention was "nomentarily distracted by the fall of the ruin er may have made a difference of half a secon d in the time of the mile. However, Mand S. remains peerless, but the ranks of very last & otters have been but the ranks of very last & toters have been but the ranks of very last & toters have been but the ranks of very last & toters have been but the ranks of very last & toters have been but the ranks of very last & remains that have readed in the tense. It is the object of this article to present brief accounts of the trotters who have gained such henors in 1891, as well as of horses already below 2:20 that have notably reduced their records.

When the record was made on a kife-shaped track it is so stated. Other records were made on the ordinary oval.

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The record of Mr. Bonnor's young mare Sunol, made last Tuesday, over the kite-shaped track at Steekton, Cal., is technically the fastest mile ever trotted in harness, although not actually the most meritorious performance. Yet it entities her to be named first among the celebrities of the seasum. She is a bay mare, Joshed in 1836, bred at Sonator Stanford's Palo Alto Farm, sired by Electioneer, dam Waxana, by General Bonton: second dam Waxy, by Lexington. The breeding of her second dam was stubbornly opposed by Mr. John H. Wallace as long as he was in charge of registration, but the new Board of Gensors week before last officially declared this version to be correct. Electioneer is Hambletonian and Clay, and General Banton is bred in Hambletonian lines; so these strains, with thoroughbred block outle close up, are what have combined to produce the great Sunol. As a swe-year-old, she astonished the world. After winning two stake races, she was sent to beat the 2:21 of Wildillower as a two-year-old, and trotted in 2:20s. Oct. 27, 1885, at San Francisco, she went against her was record and trotted in 2:18s, a mark that it was not whought would ever be surpassed by one of her tender years. In 1889 she was again the star of the treating turf. She was beaten in one race by Lillian Wilkes, being caught out of condition, but wen her other races, and at San Francisco, Nov. 9, in an effort to beat the 2:12 of Axtoll, she trotted in 2:10% which remains the fastest record for a three-year-old. It was after this performance that she was bought by Mr. Robort Bonner of New York for \$41,000. The four-year-old form is, notoriously, the poorest for a trotter, and Sunol was no exception to the rule as last year she failed to heat her own record, but she did equal it, and thus added the four-year-old honors to her abundant laurels. Mr. Bonner has allowed her to romain in the hands of her trainer, Charles Maryin, up to th

mile before the season closes.

SANCY HAMES, 2:03.

This mare comes next in point of speed. Bhe was bred by Mr. Hart Boswell of Lexington, Ky, who owned her until week before last, when she was purchased by Mr. J. Malcoin Forbes of Boston for \$35,000. Nancy was fooled in 1889, which was a great year for strotters, as Sunol, Allerten, and Axtoll were all born in it. Her dam was a favorite mays of Mr. Boswell's named Nancy Lee, sired by Diotator, dam Sephie, by Edwin Forrest She was bred to Happy Medium, then the premier stallion, at Gen. Wither's Fairlawn Parm. Both Happy Medium and Dictator were sons of Bysdyk's Hambletonian, so Nancy Hanks is closely inbred to the "Hero of Chester." The dam of Happy Medium was Princess, by Andrus's Hambletonian, and the dam of Dictator was Clara, by Soeley's American Star, making him full brother to Dexter, 2:17%. Edwin Forrest was of rather obscure breeding, and can be justly considered a foundation horse, as his blood is found in many of the speediest trotters, while that of his angestors is not, except through him. Hambletonian, American Star, and Edwin Forrest are the recognized strains in Nancy Hanks's nedigree. Her career as a three-year-oid, she has only been beaten one heat, her first. In 1889 she gained a record of 2:244%, which was lovered in 1890 to 2:144. This season she won at Independence, Ia., the fastest race on record, beating Allerton and Margaret S. in 2:12, 2:12%, 2:12, and her trials against time culminated as before mentioned in her trotting in the province of the season here as the every best company. His record, however, is kite-shaped.

Lonosco, 2:15%. NANCY HANES, 2:09. trotter is unexampled. Starting first as a three-year-oid, she has only been beaten one heat, her first. In 1889 she gained a record of 2:2445, which was lowered in 1890 to 2:1445. This season she won at Independence, in., the fastest race on record, beating Allerton and Margaret S. in 2:12, 2:123, 2:12, and her trials against time culminated, as before mentioned, in her trotting in 2:09, at Richmond, Ind., Sept. 30, which is the best five-year-oid record on an oral track. She is a dark bay or brown, a little above fifteen and high, and not attractive in appearance, having a shambling gait when logging, but when extended it becomes perfection. It is interesting to mention that she will remain in Budd Doble's hands at least until the close of pext season, that being a contract between next season, that being a contract between liesers. Boswell and Doble, which the sale to Mr. Forbes could not interfere with.

ALLERTON, 2:00% (RITE),
as is quite well known, was bred and is owned
by C. W. Williams of Indopendence, Ia., the
luckiest man that ever raised trotters. Ho
owned in 1885 two marcs, both by Mambrino
Boy. He bred one to William L. and the other
to Jay Bird, and at that time neither of these
sons of George Wilkes had a single repregentative in the 2:30 list. From the William
L. coupling came. Axtell, who took a threerear-old record of 2:12, and was then sold to a
Terre Haute syndicate for \$105.000, the largest amount ever paid for a horse; and yet. Mr.
Williams kept a better one in the result of the
Jay Bird coupling, the produce being Allerton. His dam was Gussie Wilkes, by George
Wilkes, hence he is closely inbred to the lafter horse. As a two-year-old for me was
overshadowed by his stable companion. Axtell,
but he won seven races, and gained a record of
2:1814 in a third heat, at Chleago. Aug.
Jay Hence the the defeats, however, from Lady
Bullion, Roderick Dha, and Tinker, and was
not suspected of becoming a world beater
when he retired. As a four-year-old he won one
good-contested race, but was beaten by Margaret's, and MeDoel. For the most part, he was
given trials against the watch, on the kiteromains the best record for a four-year-old
stallion. Boring the present season he re
duced his record several times and nado
se of 2:10 at firmt lapids, Mich., the day
before. Alterton had been beaten in a race by
Nancy Hanss, Aug. 27. There was grad curiosity to see a match between him and Nelson,
and one was arranged over the Grand Rapids
track for Oct. 8, \$10,000 being gaaranteed to
the winner. It proved an ears when the
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the winner. ALLERTON, 2:00% (RITE),

riosity to see a match between him and Nelson and one was arranged over the Grand Rapid track for Oct. 8, 210,000 being guaranteet the winner. It proved an easy victor for Allerton, Nelson won the first her by sufferance in 2.15, but after that Allerton lad no difficulty in beating the Maine horse is 2.144, 2.15, 2.16 s. He was also matched the meet Nancy Hanks at Lexington, Ry. Oct. It for \$8,000, winner to take all, but the may want wrong, and Delmarch was substitute Allerton won in straight heats in 2.134, 2.11, 2.15, and is justly entitled to be considered the king of tratting stallions. It is true the his 2.604 at Independence is not as meritorious at the 2.10 of Nelson at Grand Rapids, yet gives him the lest technical record, and it defeated Nelson in so tair a fight as to full action the question of supremacy.

SMISON, 2.10.

This horse must have a place here been used.

Nation, 2:10.

This horse must have a place here because he reduced his record three-quarters of a second, and on an oval track. He was bred and is owned by C. H. Nelson of Waterville, Me.; was fouled in 1882, stred by Young Rolfer dam directene, by Guleon; grandon Kate, by Vermont Black Hawk. His size had a record of 1:21, and dropped dead on the track, at Boston in 1984, in the 1.5t heat of a race. He was not fashiomed been been given from Rolfe, and Judith. by Drace. The dam of Tom Rolfe was the famous 6 depending mare Pecahontas, record 2:17 a. Drace was a Morrill, indeed was the famous 6 depending mare Pecahontas, record 2:17 a. Drace was a Morrill, indeed was the famous 6 depending of the present season he had the champion stailion record. 2:103, and it was generally thought that he was the most likely horse to beat the present season he had the champion stailion record of Mands. He was not entered for any races, his efforts being confined to trials against time. It is a singular fact, in his case, that although he is a burgaited, long-stribing horse, the kite-shaped tracks do not seem to suit him as well as the eval tracks. At Independence he each in a beat his record, yet he did so at Grand Rapads on a track of the old fashioned shape, overring it to 2:10. The presentation no pool, and Mandy breeder, yet he with Allerton before mentioned on his reputation no pool, and Mandy breeder, was here

loaded up with Nelson stock astim is e the loss to them at many thousands of dolls as, PALO ALTO, 2:11%. (KIVE).

PALO ALTO, 2:11%. (KIVE).

Palo Alto is a bay horse, fonied I 882, bred and owned by the Hon. Leland Stam ord. His sire was Electioneer, and his dam the thoroughbred mare Dame Winnie, by Pia, net. He has the fastest record for any horse, with a strictly thoroughbred dam. It was 1:12% at the beginning of this senson, but at 8 tockton. Cal., Oct. 21, he lowered it to 2:11%, after a quite heavy season in the stud.

DELMARCH, 2:11%.

This bay stallion was foaled in 1884, bred by M. 1. Hare of Figher's Switch, Ind. wired by Hambrino, dam Ella G., by George Wilkes; grandam Widge Rantoul, by Ulverstin, son of Lexington. He beyan the season with a record of 2:18%, and bywered it to 2:12 in a mee, and later to 2:11%. He was beaten by Allerton at Lexington, weak, before last.

MARF MARSHALL, 2:12%.

Mary Marshall is a bay mare, foaled 1885.

MARY MARSHALL, 2:12%.

Mary Marshall is a bay mare, foaled 1885, who had a record of 2:17 at the close of 1880. This year she has made several attempts to reduce her record as low as possible, all at Independence, and succeeded in lowering it to 2:12%. She is by Billy Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Abdaliah. It is worthy of note that her sire was by Hakry Wilkes, 2:13%, who was golded when quite young.

ROBERT MESDYR, 2:13%.

ROBERT BESDYR, 2:13%.

He is a brown horse, fealed in 1881, sired by William Briedek, dam Queen B., by Kearsarge, a son of laddy Burks (and not to be confounded with the notable failure of the same pay volunteer, cut of Dexter's dam); grandam Jenny, by Duvall's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. He was bred by Stephen Black of Frankfort, Ry. There has been nothing sensational in his career. He gained a vecord of 2:148 in 1831, which he did not reduce until 1880, when he dropped it to 2:20% on the Independence, Ia., kite-shaped track. On the same track, last Friday, he further reduced A to 2:13%. It is worthy of note that when he rus made the same record in 1878 the trotting world want wild, but there is not a ripple ever the performance of Robert Hysdyk.

vid H., 2:1:02 (RITE).

not a ripple wer the performance of Robert Hysdyk.

VID R., 2:1: V2 (RITE).

A brown mare, foal of 1884, by Reavis's Blackliffildam, Ellen Swigert, by Swigort, owned by M. Salisbury of Calif brain. She began the seasof with a necord of 2:18, and has won nearly all her races in the best of sas of company. Her breed by is not in fashic nable lines, her sire being i bearly thoroughbre; and the sire of her dam was by Alexander; I Norman, dam by Mambrino Chief, the last bribeing the only cross in her pedigree to 1 first-class family. Yet she i has beaten the best of them this year.

PAT DOWNING, 2:15 1/4 (RITE).

A bay h pree, sired by Abe Downing, dam by by Mami trino Abdallah. He made his record at Indepe bence against tit te, after winning several rives in good com bany. No other horse, except Guy, by Kenticky Prince, ever secured such a record in his first season.

NELLY W., 2:14 1/4.

A gray there, said to be by Rolla Golddust, Jr., de m Bello, by Norms in Temple, but a gentleman who delights in inv betigating such subjects, and who was present at the recent Lexington meeting, informs in that nothing is positively known of her bree ling. Still, the version given is very likely co treet. Nelly W. Is a great rive mare.

ARION, 2:141/2 (RITI U.

In this colds introduced to the readers of The Suy the lone which, judging, by all signs, will be the world-beater of the fut are, if nothing goes wrong with him. Hark back to the remarks about Sunol, and remember what an astounding sortormance her 1:18 as a two-year-old was gronsidered. This cell after haying, at the same age, beaten the two-year-old record of Sangl by two and one quarter seconds, came out, last Wednesday at Stockton, Cal, and trotted in 2:145. As compared with the 2:18 of Sunol, he is to be discredited because his feat was over a kite-elamped track. But, then, what can be expected of a two-year-old expected of a two-year-old product, sired by Cleationeer, dear will be centred upon him hext year. He is a Pala Alio product, sired by Cleationeer, dam by Nut

maye Addie, by Jambietonian Chief.

Bondy Wilmons, 2:14%.

A bay horse, foxiled 1893, with a kite-shaped record of 2:22 at the beginning of this season. He has, the distinction of being the only borse that ever won a heat from Nancy Hanks. He is by Wilmore, by Strath more, and his dam is Molly 12, by imp. Bonny Scotland.

INCAS, 2:14% (KITE).

A brown horse, si red by Inca, 2:27, dam May Day, by Ballard's Q. M. Clay, Jr.

LOBOSCO, 2:15%.

Bay horse, foaled 1883, sired by Egmont, dam Flota Maid, by General Ha toh; granddam Lady, by Champion Morgan. He was bred by John W. Fisher, Paris, Ky., and Fud a record of 2:21 prior to the present season. CHEYENNE, 2:15%.

CHEVENNE, 2:15%.

Bay horse, foaled in 1885, sited by Nutbourne, dam Janette, by Messenger Duroe; grandam Emblem, by Minchin's Tom Moore, He was bred by A. A. Bonner of New York city, and is owned by A. C. Hall of the same place. His record was 2:27% prior to 1801, in which season he wen a number of hot races, the last at Lexington, where he scored his present record. He is blind. ADVERTISER, 2:16 (KITEL

Brown colt, foaled in 1888, sired by Elec-tioneer, dam Lula Wilkes, by George Wilkes; second dam Lula, by Alexauder's Norman; bred at Paio Alto Farm, California. No record prior to 1891.

ALIX, 2:164 (RITE).

Bay filly, foaled in 1888, stred by Patronage, fam Afalanta, by Attorney. She was bred by Daniel Hayes of Muscatine, Ia., and her pryvious record, made as a two-year-old, was 2:30.

ALTAB, 2:10'4.

Bay horse, fooled in 1881, sired by Abdalbrino, dam Lauretta, by Daniel Lambert; granddam by Abdallah. He was bred by James Buckingham of Zanosville, O., and his former record was 2:20%.

GUIDS, 2:16%.

Brown horse, toaled in 1885, sired by Director, dam Imagene, by Norwood. Bred by A. T. Hatch, Suisun, cal. Provious record 2:24%, LADYWELL, 2:16% (RITE).

Bay mare, forled 1833, sired by Electioneer, dam Lady Lowell, by St. Clair, bred at Palo Alto Farm, California. Previous record, 2:25. Alto Farin, California. Previous record, 2:20,
AMIGO, 2:16%.

Bay horse, fooled in 1885, sired by Electioneer, dam Nadine, by Wild Idle: granddam
Norah, by Messenger Duroe, Bred at Palo
Alto Farin. Record, 2:20% prior to 1891.

FAUSTINO, 2:17 (EITE). Bay colt, foaled in 1888, sired by Sidney, dam Faustins, by Crown Point; he was bred by Count G. Valensin, at Plensanton, Cal. His two-year-old record was 2:24 %.

HONEST GEORGE, 2:17.

Bay golding, foated in 1835, sired by Albert, son of Pilot Duroe; dum Fanny Crowder, said to be by Tom Crowder. Bred by Matt Gooper, Boswell, Ind. Previous record, 2:234.

MINNIE WILEPS, 2:17.

Bay mare, foaled 1889, sired by King Wilkes, dam Ida, by Little Ben; grandam Bett, by Nonparell, Jr. Bred by A.M. Hawes of New York city. Pravious record, 2:204.

BELMONT PRINCE, 2:17 %.

BELMONT PRINCE, 2:17%.

Black colt, fooled in 1888, sired by Waxford, dam by Jefferson Prince. Bred and owned by feedrago A. Hosington, Jefferson county, N. Y. Frevious record, 2:42. He has the distinction of being the fastest three-year-old ever bred in New York State, and his sire and the sire of his dam were also bred in this State.

HAPPY BEE, 2:17%.

Brown filly, foaled in 1887 by Happy Rusaell, dam Beeswing, by Kent, a son of Skipton. Bred by E. B. Emory, Centreville, Md. Former record, 2:29% as a two-year-old.

Chestnut horse, foaled in 1884, sired by Deu-calion, dam Lady Winship, by H. B. Winship; grandam Daisy, by Black Ralph. Bred by George D. Clark, Ticonderoga, N. Y. Previous record, 2:27.

Chestnut gelding, foaled 1890, sired by Albert W., dam's pedigree in doubt. Bred by M. Ealisbury, Pleasanton, Cal. No previous record. PRODIGAL, 2:17%.

Brown horse, fouled 1886, sired by Pancoast, dam Beatrice, by Cuyler; grandam Mary Mambrino, by Mambrino Patchen, Bred by J. C. McFerran, Louisville, Ky. No previous BELLMAN, 2:17%.

Bay horse fouled 1980, sired by Indiaman, dam Lulu E. by Eriesson; grandam Mary

Messenger, by Downing's Bay Messenger, Bred by Charles H. Smith, Haddonfield, N. J. Previous record, 2:22!s-BRILLIANT, 2:17%.

Black horse, foaled in 1881, sired by Swigert, dam Annie Goldsmith, by Volunteer: grandsm Maid of Orange, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Bred by Richard Richards, Racino, Wis. Previous record, 2:234.

DALLY WILKES, 2:17% (RITE.)

DALLY WILKER, 2:17/5 (RITE.)

Gray mare, fouled in 1880, sired by Red Wilkes, dam Ida, by Alta: grandam Nellie Nesbitt, by Brown Dick. Bred by J. W. White, Mt. Sterling, Ky. Previous record, 2:28%.

M'RINNEY, 2:17/6 (RITE).

Bay colt, fouled in 1887, sired by Aleyone, dam Rosa Sprague, by Governor Sprague; grandam Rose Kenny, by Mambrino Messenger. Bred by W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana. Ry. Previous record, 2:27.

N. T. H., 2:17%.

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Bay gelding, foaled in 1885, sired by Pilot Mambrino, dam Molly, by Shelby Chief. Bred by J. L. Harris, St. Matthew's, Ky. Previous record, 2:27%. ALINE, 2:17M.

Bay mare, foaled 1884, sired by Almont Boy (Paschall's), dam Bessie Enfield, by Enfield, Jr.; grandam Bessie, by Fayette Denmark, Bred by E. H. Douglass, Franklin, Tenn. Pre-vious record, 2:20. DOCTOR SPARES, 2:17M.

Bay colt, foaled 1887, sired by Cyclone, dam Lilly, by Monroe Chief; grandam Jenny, by Leo. Bred by Thomas Hook, Stamping Ground, Ky. Previous record, 2:20%. ELECTRICITY, 2:17% (ETTE).

Brown horse, foaled 1884, sired by Elec-tioneer, dam didnight, by Pilot, Jr.; grandam Twilight, by Lexington. Bred at Palo Alto Farm, California. Previous record, 2:22. Bay gelding, fonled 1885, sired by Ledger, Jr., dam's breeding unknown. Previous record, 2:30%.

TEMPLE BAR, 2:17M.

Black horse, fouled in 1888, sired by Egbert, dam Nettie Time, by Mambrino Time; grandam Cap, by Ward's Flying Cloud. Bred by J. K. Bradley, Georgetown, Ky. Provious record, 2:25%. EGTHORNE, 2:18.

Brown horse, foaled in 1882, sired by Egbert, dam Sue, by Thorndale; grandam by son of imp. Giencoe. Bred by Richard West, Lexing-ton, Ey. Previous record, 2:244.

tou, Ky. Previous record, 2:24%.

MONDARS, 2:18.

Bay colt, fonled in 1889, sired by Eagle Bird, dam Lady Maud, by General Knox; grandam Fanny, by Sabek, Bred by Henry N. Smith, Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, N. J. No previous record. Record equals the two-year-old record of Sunol.

MT. VERNON, 2:18.

Bay horse, foaled in 1881, sired by Nutwood, dam Daisy, by Chieftain; grandam Beauty, by Doc. Bred by J. A. McCloud, Stockton, Cal. Previous record, 2:22.

ABBY V., 2:18%.

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Gray mare, toaled in 1896, sired by Aberdeen, dam Maid of Windsor, by Poavine. Bred by T. J. Vaneant, Paris, Ky. Previous record, 2:25%. ENRIGHT, 2:18% (RITE).

Bay horse, foaled 1885, sired by Nutwood, dam La Gracie, by Cuyler; grandam Nors Norman, by Blackwood, Brod by J. C. Me-Ferran, Louisville, Ky. Provious record. 2:23. Chestnut mare, foaled in 1885, sired by Mam-brino King, dam Minnequa Majd, by Wood's Hambletonian. Bred by C. J. Hamlin, East Aurora, N. Y. Provious record, 2:25%.

DOLF, 2:18% (RITE).

Bay horse, foaled in 1885, sired by Backman's Idol, dam Molly Jackson, by Stonewall Jackson. Bred by Charles A. Vogt, Iowa City, Ia. Previous record, 2:30.

Ia. Previous record, 2:30.
LOBD CLINTON, 2:18%.
Bay gelding foaled 1880, sired by Denning
Alien, dam's breeding unknown, and breeder
unknown at present. No previous record. RELLY WILKES, 2:18%.

Bay mare, foaled 1885, sired by Red Wilkes, dam's breeding unknown, and breeder unknown at present. Previous record, 2:27.

NEW YORK CENTRAL, 2:18% (RITE). Bay gelding, foaled 1880, sired by Simmons, dam Jassamine, by Mambrino Boy; grandam Belle, by Alcalde, Bred by Keller Thomas, Paris, Ky. Previous record, 2:23%. SHADELAND ONWARD, 2:18% (KITE).

Brown horse, foaled 1883, stred by Onward, dam Nettle Time, by Mambrino Time; 'grandam Cap, by Ward's Flying Cloud. Bred by John Stout, Midway, Ky. Previous record, superior, 2:18%.

Bay horse, fooled in 1880, sired by Warwick Boy, dam's breeding unknown. Bred by D. C. Strait, Sylvania, Pa. Previous record, 2:274. Bay mare, foaled 1980, sired by Georgia Wilkes, dam's breeding unknown. No previous record.

CLARA WILKER, 2:18% (RITE). Bay mare, foaled in 1884, sired by Onward, dam Fisher, by American Clay; grandam by Wilson's Snowstorn. Bred by D. C. Taylor, Hankakee, Ili. Previous record, 2:28

MARTHA WILEES, 2:184.

Bay mare, fonled 1883, sired by Alcyone, dam Ella, by Clark Chief: grandam Molly Robinson. Bred by Mrs. Carrie Marders, Pine Grove, Ry. Previous record, 2:29%.

CAMPBELL'S ELECTIONEER, 2:19.

Bay horse, foaled in 1889), sired by Election-eer, dam Edith Carr, by Clark Chief: grandam Easter Carr, by Carr's Edwin Forrest. Bred by L. Stanford, Palo Alto Farm, California. Pre-vious record, 2:22%.

CLATTON, 2:19. CLAFTON, 2:19.

Bay gelding, foaled in 1882, sired by Sayre's
Harry Clay, dam Star Maid, by Jupiter Abdal-lah. Bred by J. D. Willis, Middletown, K. Y.
Previous record, 2:24x.

OENEE, 2:19. Brown mare, foaled in 1889, sired by Fick-lin's Longfellow, dam Frolic, by Corbean Chief; granddam Molly, by Pilot, Jr. Bred by W. R. Griffith, Owensboro, Ky. Previous record, 2:24:4.

MARGARET M., 2:19 (KITE). Bay filly, foaled in 1887, sired by Pickpocket, dam Lady Hittinger, by Chenery's Gray Eagle. Bred by J. S. Roberts, Oregon, Ill. Previous record, 2:21%.

ADDIE HAYES, 2:194. Gray mare, fealed in 1885, sired by Judge Hayes, dam Laura Swigert, by Swigert; grandam Belle, by the Tower horse. Bred by Samuel Houston, Ranney, Wis. Previous

BLOOMPIELD, 2:194. Bay horse, foaled in 1884, sired by Billy Wilkes, dam liysdyk Maid, by liysdyk's Hambletonian; grandam Lady Van Buren, by Bulrush. Bred by S. B. Black, Lexington, Ky. Previous record, 2:22%. CLABLEY C., 2:19%.

Gray gelding, foaled in 1882, sired by Sam Purdy, dam Bessie O'Malley, by Davis's O'Malley, Bred by Winfield Liggest, Harrison-burg, Va. Previous record, 2:21%. FANNY WILCOX, 2:19%.

Bay mare, fooled in 1885, sired by Jerome Eddy, dam Evemont, by Pledmont, Bred by M. B. Wilcox, Clevoland, Ohio. Previous rec-ord, 2:20%. 10, 2:19%.

Chestnut mare, foaled in 1880, sired by Mc-Curdy's Hambletonian, dam Lulu, by Gold-dust, grandam Lizzio, by Gray Eagle. Bred by V. L. Kirkman, Nashville, Tenn. Previous record, 2:28. LIGHTNING, 2:19%.

Bay filly, foaled in 1887, sired by Alcantara, iam Portia, by Startle. No previous record. NELLY ALLISON, 2:104 (RITE). Brown mare, foaled in 1883, sired by Forrest Hiatoga, dam's breeding unknown. Bred by Henry Allanson, Elgin, Ill. Previous record, 2:20. PRINCE M., 2:10% (KITE).

Bay gelding, foaled in 1884, sired by Lucas Brodhead, dam by Coldwater Chief. Bred by Homer Decker, La Porte, Ind. Previous re-ord, 2,20. PROBLEM 2:1014.

PROBLEM 2:10'4.

Bay gelding, foaled in 1881, sired by Kentucky Prince, dam Mary A., by Messenger Duroc; grandam Lady Rysdyk, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Bred by L. G. Andrews, Goshen, N. Y. Previous record, 2:24'6. STRADER R., 2:19 4 (RITE).

Bay horse, foaled in 1889, sired by Strader's Hambletonian; dam's breeding unknown, and breeder unknown at present. Previous record, 2:22%.

TOSA, 2:19%. Gray mare fooled in 1882, sired by Enfield, dam Susie G. by Sip; grandam Mary M., by Bassinger. Bred by tampbell Brown. Spring Hill. Tenn. Previous record, 2:23. Record this year in a race on oval track.

TRIM, 2:10%. Chestnut horse, sired by Faro, breeding en-tirely unknown. Previous record, 2:30. UNA WILKES, 2:19%. Bay mare fooled 1885, by Guy Wilkes, dam Blanche, by Arthurton; grandam Nancy, by Gen. Taylor, Bred by William Corbett, San Mateo, Cal. Previous record, 2:252.

ALLIE WILKES, 2:10%. Bay horse, fouled in 1882, sired by Red Wilkes, dam Alex, by Allie West; grandam Sue, by American Clay. Bred by Isaac Smith, Lexington, Ky. Previous record, 2:22%.

BEN DAVIS, 2:10%.

Chestnut gelding, foaled in 1883, sired by Great Tom. dam Lena, by Report. Bred by H. C. Holly, Vallejoe, Cal. Previous record, 2:24%. BLAZEBERRY, 2:19%. Brown mare, foaled in 1898, sired by Rose-berry, dam Nelly, by Willis's Crusader. Bred by W. S. Buckner. Cano Bidge. Ky. Previous record, 2:21%.

EVANGELINE, 2:10%.

Bay filly, foaled in 1888, sired by Director, dam Fanny H., by Red Wilkes; grandam Old

Forrest, by Edwin Forrest. Bred by J. T. Hu-guelr, Danville, Ky. Previous record, 2:28%. Brown filly, foaled in 1888, sired by Antoeo, dam Luella, by Nutwood. Bred in California. No previous record.

PRESTO. 2:10%.

Bay colt, fealed 1887, street by General Washington, dam Gilda, by Jay Gould; grandam Lady Dixon, by Ethan Allen. Bred by Henry N. Smith, Trenton, N. J. Previous record, 2:22.

RAVEN SPRAGUE, 2:19%.

Black gelding, foaled in 1883, sired by Round's Sprague, dam Betsy King, by Menelaus, Jr.; grandam Molly King, by Yorkshire Lexington. Bred by D. H. Rounds, Bloomington, Ill. Previous record, 2:22%.

Walter Henr. 2:10%.

Chectnut gelding, foaled in 1885, sired by Sir Walter, dam Sophie, by Lelans; grandam Jinnie, by Boston, Jr. Bred by C. M. Corbin, Lexington, Ky. Previous record, 2:21%.

WAWONA, 2:19%.

Bay mare, foaled in 1885, sired by Bourbon Wilkes, dam Lark, by Abdallah Mambrino. Bred by Miller Ward, Paris, Ky. Previous record, 2:28%. WILDBRING, 2:19% (KITE).

WILDBRING, 2:19% (KITE).

Bay horse, foaled in 1885, sired by Hambrine, dam Molly, by Wildwood. Bred by Angus Sinclair, Toronto, Ontario. Previous record, 2:42%.

WIANDOT, 2:101%.

Chestnut horse, foaled in 1885, sired by Ambassador, dain Lily Bloom, by Daniel Lambert; grandam Cook mare, by Young Columbus. Bred by William B. Fasig. Cleveland. O. Previous record, 2:23%.

CONSTANTINE, 2:10%.

Bay colt, foaled in 1887, sired by Wilkes Boy, dam Kincora, by Mambrino Patchen; grandam Kity Tranby, by Mambrino Tranby, Bred by Timothy Anglin, Lexington, Ky. Previous record, 3:15.

DAPHNE, 2:10%.

DAPHNE, 2:19M.

Day mare, fouled in 1885, sired by Col.

Hambrick, dam Belle Monroe, by Dick Monroe,

Bred by R. H. Wilson, Woodlake, Ky. Previous

record, 2:25%.

FOREST PRINCE, 2:10%. Bay horse, foaled in 1882, sired by Hamble-tonian Prince, dam Majolica, by Sayre's Harry Clay, Bred by David Baird, Springfield Cen-tre, N. Y. Previous record, 2:30.

THED S. WILKES, 2:19%. Roan colt, foaled in 1887, sired by Hester Wilkes dam by Ashland Chief. Bred by J. A. Shorman, Lexington, Ky. Previous record, 2:20.

JOHN W. TEDFORD, 2:10M (RITE). Gray gelding, fouled in 1884, sired by Ensign, dam by Gibson's Tom Hal. Breeder unknown. Previous record, 2:241.

PLAY BOY, 2:10%.

Bay horse, foaled in 1884, sired by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., dam Play Girl, by Mambrino Patchen; grandam the Coon's mare, by son of Vandal. Bred by C. J. Hamlin, East Aurora, N. Y. Previous record, 2:27%.

THE SEER, 2:10%.

Bay horse, foaled in 1885, sired by Gen. Benton, dam Odette, by Electioneer; gran-dam Queen, by Young Consternation. Bred by L. Stanford, Palo Alto Farm, California. Pre-vious record, 2:20°2.

GERMANY'S BIG CANAL.

To Connect the North Sea with the Baltic-A Great Engineering Feat.

The cutting of the ship canal through the

province of Schleswig-Hoistein to connect the North Sea with the Baltic is progressing rap-idly, and it is believed that it can be completed by April, 1803, or a little more than six years from the day on which the first spadeful of soil was turned in the presence of Emperor William L at Holtenau, near Kiel. Since the sixteenth century sixteen plans have been urged for connecting the two seas, and the last two form the basis of the project now under way. The canal is about sixty-one miles in length, beginning at Holtenau, on the

Bay of Kiel, and terminating near Bruns-buttel, on the River Elbe.

As the mean water level of the North Sea is considerably higher than that of the Baltic. both openings are to have huge locks. Near Rendsburg is to be another lock to connect the new canal with the old Eider Canal. The medium water level is to be about equal to that of Kiel harbor, and the locks at the outlet on the Baltic are to be open nearly always, or except during periods of considerable variaexcept during periods of considerable varia-tions in the water levels. At the lowest tide the navigable width is to be about 110 feet, so as to allow the largest Bultic steamships to pass each other. The movements of war vessels and the largest vessels of the merchant marine were considered in making the curves, because they cannot pass a curve with a short radius. Between two counter curves a straight line has been drawn for safe navigation. A speed of 5.3 knots is admissable. About sixty-three per cent, of the canal has straight lines.



From Holtenau to Rendsburg the line runs through a very undulating country, and there it has the greatest number of curves. In front of the outlet into the River Eibe is to be a roadstead. In cutting through about nine miles of the watershed of the rivers Eibe and Eider an excavation of about ninety-eight feet to the bottom of the canal is required. Heatween Rendsburg and the Baltic a ridge must be cut through, and just beyond Rendsburg the upper Eider lakes must be lowered for the canal to mass through. The flow of the canal is toward the Eibe, but at high tide in the Eibe it will discharge into the Baltic Sea. The banks are to have stone packing to diminish the force of waves.

About 7,000 workmen are employed in the construction. They are in 38 camps, of 180 to 500 men each, each camp having its own executive office and sleeping barracks. The common laborers get about seventy cents a day, and the foremen and skilled laborers get from ninety-five cents to \$1.15 a day. The mechanical appliances are 27 dry dredgers, 24 floating dredgers, 17 locomotives, about 02 miles of track, 2.700 dirt entrs, 4 elevators, 15 steamboats, 51 receptacles for dredging implements, and 37 steam pumps. Along the line are several foregos and two brick yards. The total cost is fixed at about \$37.128,000. About one-third of that amount was paid by the Russian Government before the work was begun. The rest is to be paid, as required, by the German empire. The construction is under the management of the Imperial Canal Commission.

the German empire. The construction is under the management of the Imperial Canal Commission.

The regulations for the working of the canal have been adapted to the traffic to be anticipated. The traffic between the Baltic and the North Sea, including vessels from a greater distance, embraced, on the average, from 1871 to 1880, through the Sound, 35,246 vessels; through the Belts, 4,000 vessels: through the Elder Canal, 2,258 vessels, or a total of 41,504 vessels. Of that traffic four-fifths, it is believed, may be counted on for the canal in the near future. About twenty-seven steam vessels and thirty town of three to four sailing vessels, moving in one direction, can go through in a day. The time saived by a steamship running between Kiel and Hamburg by way of the canal is estimated at two days and a half. The time of passage through the canal, including stoppages and delays, is to be about thirteen hours. Germany's may altered at Kiel, on the Baltle, and at Wilhelmshafen, on the North Sea, can be within easy access after the completion of the canal, whereas now a squadron is three days from port to port.

Tour railroads cross the line of the canal, but three of them are to be confidenced over it by turn bridges and one by a suspension bridge near Granthal. For two of the much frequented country roads turn bridges are to be built, and for the others sixteen ferries are to be provided.

High Times in a Dakota Jail.

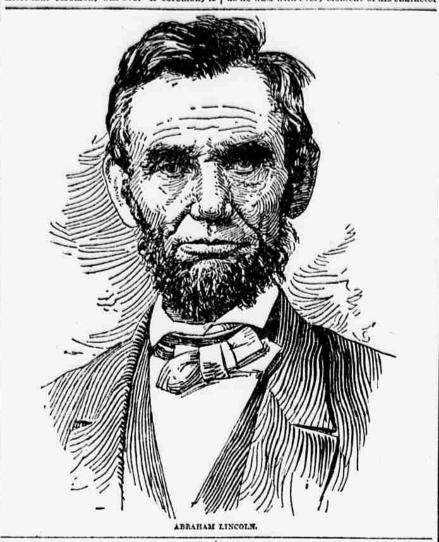
From the Minnerpolis Journal.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 17.—There was a high old time in the county pail yesterday. Jatler Jack Warner got howling drunk and took two men out of their cells to fight them, forgetting to lock the other cells. Accordingly five got out. Then Warner chased the five prisoners up stairs by bluffing thom with his gun, which they did not know was not louded, and went into the jail kitchen to get the rest of the prisoners supper. He told the girl told the Sheriff's daughter, who got the gun and stood guard at the jail door, sending the girl to the Court House for deputy sheriffs. When they came the drunken islier threatened to shoot, but was locked up.

LINCOLN AND GRANT.

sent these discarded negatives of 1864. The Only Accurate and Lifelike Photographs
in Existence.

In 1804 Gen. Grant came to Washington to receive his commission as Lieutenant-General. After that ceremony was over—if ceremony it



could be called between two such simple men as Grant and Lincoln—some one suggested that the occasion deserved its commemoration to the extent of a photograph of each of the printile over lip is surprisingly prominent. When the extent of a photograph of each of the printile over lip is surprisingly prominent. When the original carried all the cares which he was



ULTSSES S. GRANT.

cipals. So they went and were photographed.

A negative of each was regarded as unsatisfactory by the photographer and thrown aside. A short while ago they were recovered and printed. The pictures here represented the strength of its subject.

known to bear, but until the eye rests upon the forehead, one's conception of Lincoln's intellectual power is not satisfied.

Gen. Grant's face is less marked. It is the portrait of a much younger man. It has all the strength of its subject.

THE CRANKS WANT TO KNOW Baseball Conundrums that Puzzlo Admirers of the Game.

The baseball crank has an active brain, and during the season he does not give it much rest. He appears to think constantly, and he is not always able to answer satisfactorily some of the questions which confront him. When the average crank stumbles against a situation that baffles him, he sits down and in great haste writes a communication to his favorite newspaper, asking for a full explana-tion, with diagrams. Judging from the number of queries that reach this office during the baseball season. The Sun is the favorite newspaper of a large majority of devotees of the national game. The requests for information cover a wide field, and embrace nearly every possible situation in a ball game. Most of these queries are of a character demanding study on the part of anybody undertaking to answer them, as intricate questions regarding the rules are involved. A great many questioners devote themselves to putting queries in regard to players, and they ask a great variety of questions about the experts of the diamond. Nearly all of these queries are the result of wagers between two cranks growing out of an argument. For example, one of

them may start a story with the remark: "On July 4, 1883, when the New Yorks were beaten two games in Detroit, the pays from the metropolis had a long lead in both games, but were beaten by the heavy stick work of the Wolverines in the last few innings. Welch pitched the morning game and Keefe in the afternoon, and both were hit hard. Funny thing in the afternoon game. The New Yorks had the game by 9 to 3 in the sixth inning. and they were feeling pretty good about it. Jim O'Rourke was coaching at third base and sucking a piece of lemon so as to clear his

"Hold on there," interrupts a listening crank, "he wasn't sucking a piece of lemon. It was a chunk of ice he fished out of the water cooler. I was there and saw him take it out."
"Bet you 'steen dollars it was lemon." says

the story tellor.
"Ice it was, and it's a go." is the response. whereupon they write a communication asking

for a decision on the point in dispute.

Probably no question has been more frequently put the past season than one concern-ing Anson's age. For those who have not seen the answer printed in THE SUN it may be stated that the man who nearly won the pen-

Another point on which the crank is continually in quest of information is the relative ability of various players. This is an embarrassing question, the answering of which involves the drawing of invidious comparisons. Only a short time ago a communication came to THE SUN asking for a decision as to which was the better of two well-known players on the New York team. For obvious reasons no

Answer was given. Other cranks have asked who are the best players in the various position on the diamond. That is a very difficult problem to solve. There are so few players who combine all good qualities, that it is impossible to say that any one man is superior to all others in a certain position. For example, Rusie has more speed and better curves than any pitcher in the country, but Hutchison, with less speed and fewer curves, has better control and employs more headwork, the result being that he wins more games than Rusie, Who shall say which of those pitchers is the Letter? Tho same argument applies to all other positions on the field. Fielding and batting records form the basis on which a player is neasured, and they are not perfectly reliable.

A point that has puzzled a great many cranks in this vicinity the past season has been frequently submitted to THE SUA. The Guery is in substance whether when two strikes have been called on a batsman and a foul tip is then held by the catcher, is the battenian out? So far as professional games are concerned, the query is an absurdity, as the foul tip is not out, except when caught ten feet from the plate. This precludes the retirement of a batter on a foul tip when the catcher is behind the bat. In the rules of the Amateur Atheite Union the foul tip is not under all circumstances, and that is probably how the cranks got confused on the question.

A point in scoring that has puzzled a great many enthusiasts is as follows: First base is occupied by a runner. The batsman hits a grounder that is fielded cleanly by the second haseman or short stop. There is no doubt of the ability of the fielder to throw the runner out at first. An attempt is made, however to retire the man who was on first and is running to second. Owing to a good start and fast running to second. Owing to a good start and error, and the man who has the ball is not entitled to a base hit, as he could cashly have been thrown out. The fielder was not even guilty of an error of judgment, as it is the

MORE LAND FOR OKLAHOMA

COMMISSIONERS BARGAINING FOR IN-DIAN RESERVATIONS.

Rights of the Cherokees in the Outlet Likely to Be Purchased for \$7,500,000 Work of the Cherokee Commission.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Scarcely had the tide of settlement poured across the eastern bounds of Oklahoma upon the ceded reservations of the Iowas, the Sacs and Foxes, the Shawness, and the Pottawatomies, than negotiations were opened for new annexes to this rapidly growing Territory. Under the escort of Capt. Wood-son's troop of the Fifth Cavalry the Cherokea Commission is once more on its rounds, trying to induce other tribes to take allotments in severalty and to sell the surplus lands then

remaining to the Government.

The tribes and bands now to be visited include the Tonkawas, the Poncas, the Pawness, the Otoes and Missourias, and the Osages. It is therefore evident that the Commissioners are beginning on the bands within the Cherokee Strip, and some new considerations are involved.

These small reservations are found in the

eastern part of the Cherokee Outlet, between the 96th and 98th degrees of west longitude. They are situated along or near the Sait Fork of the Arkansas and on the main river. Going south by rall from Arkansas City, which is very near the Kansas border, the first reservation encountered to the left is that of the Kansas Indians, which comprises 100,137 acres, while at a recent date there were, all told, only 225 persons in the tribe. Then comes the Tonkawa reservation, formerly the home of the Nez Percé band, which was banished to this region. It is situated on the Salt Fork of the Arkansas and comprises 90,711 acres. Crossing the Salt Fork we come to the reserva-tion of the Poncas, 101,804 acres. Just south of that is the reservation of the Otoes and Missourias, 120,113 acres. East of the latter, and on the northern border of Oklahoma, is the reservation of the Pawnees, 230,014 acres. Larger than all combined is the reservation of the

than all combined is the reservation of the Osages, east of the Arkansas, and occuping the space between that river and the 18th meridian, covering 1.650.600 acres. Excluding the Kansas reservation there are over 2.200.000 acres for which negotiations are to be opened, and the larger part would be purchased should severally allotment be accepted.

The settlement of these Indians on the Cherokee Outlet was accomplished under Article 10 of a treaty made with the Cherokees in the year 1800, and declaring that the United States may settle friendly Indians on any part of the Cherokee country west of 50°, to be taken in a compact form, in quantity not exceeding 100 acres for each member of such tribes:

The boundaries of each of said districts to be distribed.

tribes:
The boundaries of each of said districts to be distinctly marked, and the land conveyed in fee simple teach of said ribes, to be held in common or by their members in severally, as the United States may decide.

Said lands thus disposed of to be paid for to the Cherokee Nation at such price as may be agreed on between the said parties in interest, subject to the approval of the Problem of the Said Common of the Said Com

of longitude, until thus sold and occupied, arier which their jurisdiction and right of possession to terminate forever as to each of said districts thus sold and occupied.

Under this treaty the Osages, Poncas, Pawnees, Nez Porcés, Otoes, and Missourias have been, settled on the tract in question. The sum of \$488,389,40 has been paid to the Cherokees for the land taken, and in addition the sum of \$1.031,137,41 was paid by the Osages for their lands, over which latter, accordingly, the Cherokees, in the view of our Government, have no right, title, or interest. The price fixed for the Ponca and other lands, in accordance with the treaty terms thus quoted, was 47,49 cents per acro. Our Government holds that it might go on settling other bands upon the Cherokee strips at this same low price; but it offers \$1.25 for the lands for settlement by whites. The total area of the tract, excluding the Osage reservation, which is on a different footing, is 6.574,483.55 acres. The Poncas and the Tonkawas have in the aggregate 551,732,44 acres, and the deduction of this amount gives 6.022,754.11 acres. The Cherokees would therefore receive \$7,528,442.63 for the remainder of their tract; or, if a certain excess of actual payments, which was made, over the appraised values be deducted, the balance would be \$7,113.846.93. But our Commissioners have agreed that the lands already spoken of as taken at a smaller price should net to the Cherokees the sum of \$1.25, like the rest.

The present negotiations with the small bands within the tract presumably are intended to provide for their concentration within narrower limits when the whole tract is opened. Possibly it is housed to put them all east of the Arkansas on the diminished Osage reservation. But of course the most important object to be accomplished by the Commission is that of purchasing the rights of the Cherokees in the United States Court in the Bushyhead case. The pith of that decision was to put the ultimate title to the Outet in the United States Court for the recent a

the Outlet only by a right of occurancy and use for a specific purpose, that of exit, as its name implies, to the West, from their homes, for hunting or other purposes, it might become a serious question whether that use has not been abandoned; and the Court distinctly holds that if it has been abandoned the title has reverted to the United States. Of course it is possible to carry the case up to the Supreme Court, but even this preliminary decision must shake the confidence of the Cherokees; and it will not be surprising to find them looking more graciously than last year upon an offer of \$7,500,000 for a tract which now is of comparatively little use to them, and is subject to treaty stipulations that may cause it to yield still less than the Government now offers.

On the Decay of True Humor.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Canon Ainger lectured last night on "True and False Humor in Literature." It was, said the lecturer, the humanity in humor that marked it as true, and true humor really respected the ideal human mature, from which it portrayed mainly the deflections. Truth and simplicity, combined with a real reverence for certain ideals in the humorist's own mind—these seemed to be at the foundation of all humor that lived.

The change in the general acceptation of humor, which dated from about the middle of this century, arose from the new school of humorists, and notably the masters of fiction among them who had made their fame during the previous lifty years, linding their climax in Dickens and Thackerity. As to Dickens, a new school of critics had recently arisen whose indictment went far deeper than a mere lament over his shortcoming. Hitherto many critics had deplored the meledramatic style which disfigured and even ruined the effect of some of the most striking of his works, and sometimes they had reasen to ween over his pathos other tears that those it was designed to call forth, but they had agreed to allow Dickens the possession of humor. But in the higher criticism of the present day even this claim was challenged and designed to allow Dickens the possession whose in the statement of the most striking of his works, and sometimes they had reasen to ween over his pathos other tears that those it was designed to call forth, but they had agreed to allow Dickens the possession of humor. But in the higher criticism of the present day even this claim was challenged and Dickens's humor was beneficed would indeed have taken place.

With all his blemishes Dickens had a sorterion tenderness and reverence for human nature, and slamad that human nature with the creations of his fancy. Turning to laquite in what direction the modern taste for humor was truvelling. Canno Ainger said we lived in Mark Twain or (a lower depth still in Mark Twain or (a lower depth still in Mark Twain or (a lower depth still in Mark Twain or (a lower d

Two Girls Kill a Bear. From the William Register.

A few days ago two girls, both hands with a rope or gun, were riding along the highway in Hocky Cafon, when unexpectedly they met a bear. They did not faint or even offer to run. On the contrary, they drew straws to see which would get the first bug. They had often heard of the hugging quanties of a bear, but had never had an opportunity of testing the truth of the statement. Furing the consultation, however, the bear 'took a tumble and elimbed a friendly tree. Of course the girls could not condescend to climb a tree, so one of them rode several miles after a rife, and in a few minutes after her return the bear was lying on the ground dead.